

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>11.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will enhance the training programs in chemical control as part of the comprehensive training plan now being formulated.</p> <p>11.1.1 Both countries will expand the chemical training program to include investigative techniques and the safe handling of chemicals. Each country will seek to maximize the scope of the program through training the trainer programs.</p> <p>11.1.1.1 Officials of the Attorney General of Mexico will present courses to personnel in the field at various locations throughout Mexico.</p> <p>11.1.1.2 The United States will continue to present comprehensive chemical-oriented training, including investigative techniques and safe handling of chemicals.</p>	<p>As of Feb. 1, 1998, two courses were offered in December 1996 and January 1997. A new round of training is needed. The U.S. hosted a site visit and training for a group of Mexican officials in June 1997.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> DEA diversion investigator and agent training (with a clandestine lab module) are ongoing.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> PGR proposed a training program on investigations, identification, and detection of chemicals.</p>	<p>At least two more training courses by July 1999, with an emphasis on "train the trainer," at least one of which will include the topics of safe handling of chemicals and investigative techniques, so that a cadre of trained officials will be developed.</p>	<p>Number, quality and timeliness of training courses offered to officials of FEADS, Hacienda, Customs, and Health; appropriateness of officials who receive the training, and opportunity to apply new skills through service in positions to which the training is pertinent.</p> <p>Sufficient number of individuals in place in the positions for which they were trained.</p> <p>Extent and quality of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigations and diversion control.</p>	<p>U.S. conducted a one-day training course given in two identical sessions (June 22 and 24, 1999) at FEADS, by in-house DEA staff in Mexico City. 25 members of the FEADS, Federal Public Prosecutors and CENDRO attended it. Attendees occupy appropriate positions to apply their new skills.</p> <p>Both countries agree on the need to give more comprehensive courses in the future, which include inspection techniques, and investigative techniques in organized crime related to chemical diversion activities. This training shall take into account the legal characteristics of the Mexican system with respect to inspections and investigations.</p> <p>From November 9 to 12, 1999, in Mexico City, the DEA shall give a course on clandestine laboratory investigative techniques described above to 30 agents, duly vetted by PGR. The U.S. announced that funding for these and other courses should not be an obstacle from their side.</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
11.1.1.2 (Con't)		<p><u>U.S.</u> Continuation of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigation and diversion control of precursor chemicals.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Development and continuation of training and education programs and subsequent development of training courses for operational personnel by persons who have received the training in various regions of Mexico.</p>		<p><u>U.S.</u> Thanks to recently increased staffing and space, DEA will be able to offer clandestine lab training courses to over 1,700 U.S. federal, state and local law enforcement officials in 1999.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Once the training needs of each country have been duly satisfied, Mexico will be able to design its own respective programs in this topic.</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>11.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will work together to strengthen mechanisms to expedite information exchange and the development of coordinated investigations with respect to the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, and regarding the organizations that procure and illegally traffic in such chemicals in both countries.</p>	<p>Regarding communications, a secure link between the U.S. DEA and Mexico had been established. In Feb 1998 (and 8 months later) the countries were exploring means to establish a direct communication link for information needing lower security.</p> <p>Regarding investigations, as of 2/1/98 Mexico and the U.S. have engaged in efforts to increase their level of cooperation on chemical cases of mutual interest.</p> <p>Both countries have explored the possibility of adopting the bilateral instruments aimed at strengthening the exchange of information and cooperation in this field.</p>	<p>An efficient and timely channel for exchange of useful, reliable information concerning chemicals, characterized by the level of security appropriate for the nature of the information.</p> <p>Improved cooperation, in terms of timely responses to requests and follow-up on leads given by the other country. This should lead to effective, high-quality investigations of persons and organizations that divert chemicals, which should in turn lead to prosecution or other legal action to curtail diversion activity.</p> <p>Negotiation of a substantive, effective MOU strengthening cooperation and exchange of information.</p>	<p>Timeliness and efficiency of exchange, and quality and reliability of information exchanged, concerning chemicals, protected by at least the level of security appropriate to the nature of the information.</p> <p>Level of cooperation on investigations and prosecutions in cases of mutual interest, or where one country is in a position to obtain information of use to the other, measured by (a) number and significance of cases and (b) quality, balance, promptness and scope of assistance.</p>	<p>Both countries still need to improve the quality, reliability and timeliness of the information and intelligence exchange and the cooperation on case investigations, through their designated liaisons: For the U.S.: DEA at Embassy in Mexico; for Mexico: FEADS. Both countries have met to discuss proposals in this sense, which will allow for improved attention on a greater number of mutual interest cases.</p> <p>The U.S. has obtained the necessary equipment to enable secure communications between DEA-Mexico and FEADS, and between FEADS and Mexico's Secretariat of Health (Insumos y Salud Ambiental).</p> <p>FEADS is taking the last technical steps towards obtaining secure phone lines and e-mail transmissions.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico have exchanged draft texts of a chemical control MOU and are continuing the process to reach agreement.</p> <p>For Mexico: The development of the database contemplated in the Precursor Chemical Law will contribute to the efficient and timely exchange of information.</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>11.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will improve chemical detection and handling capabilities by means of a broad assistance program, including training in state of the art technology and training in legal aspects, investigative techniques, and safe handling of substances.</p>	<p>The U.S. Customs Service offered to look into providing one or more surplus particle detectors to Mexico.</p> <p>Setting up of training programs awaited completion of reorganization of Mexican federal law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>As of Feb. 1, 1998, two courses were offered in December 1996 and January 1997. A new round of training is needed.</p> <p>The U.S. hosted a site visit and training for a group of Mexican officials in June 1997.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> DEA diversion investigator and agent training (with a clandestine lab module) are ongoing.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> PGR proposed a training program on investigations, identification, and detection of chemicals.</p>	<p>By July 1999, the U.S. will offer slots for at least 25 Mexican officials at regularly scheduled U.S. Customs training courses in inspections of vehicles and boats.</p> <p>Manufacturer calibration of the Ion Track Itemizer for altitude and purpose of use (i.e., substances to be detected), and training of sufficient Mexican officials in the use of the equipment.</p> <p>At least two more training courses by July 1999, with an emphasis on "train the trainer," at least one of which will include the topics of safe handling of chemicals and investigative techniques, so that a cadre of trained officials will be developed.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Development and continuation of training and education programs, and thereafter the development of training programs for operational personnel in various regions within Mexico, to be given by those who received the initial training.</p>	<p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</p> <p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</p> <p>Number, quality and timeliness of training courses offered to officials of FEADS, Hacienda, Customs, and Health; appropriateness of officials who receive the training, and opportunity to apply new skills through service in positions to which the training is pertinent.</p> <p>Sufficient number of individuals in place in the positions for which they were trained.</p> <p>Extent and quality of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigations and diversion control of precursor chemicals.</p>	<p>Mexico and the U.S. are working on the development of a training course on inspections of vehicles and boats, offered by the U.S. Customs Service.</p> <p>The Ion Track Itemizer was calibrated for Mexico City altitude, and the manufacturer trained employees.</p> <p>See 11.1.</p> <p>See 11.1.</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>11.4. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will support the multilateral cooperative efforts of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session and the International Narcotics Control Board.</p>	<p>Mexico was the progenitor of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Narcotics. The U.S. and Mexico cooperated effectively in the meetings and negotiations leading up to approval of the action plan on precursor chemicals adopted at the Special Session.</p>	<p>Support for multilateral cooperation for controlling chemicals, through:</p> <p>(a) Active participation and cooperation in the design of multilateral mechanisms, and use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</p> <p>(b) Strong participation and mutual support in OAS-CICAD programs relating to chemicals, including proposals to amend the model regulations; and</p> <p>(c) Cooperation and progress towards adding the precursor phenylpropanolamine to the list of internationally controlled chemicals under Table I of the 1988 UN Convention (Vienna).</p>	<p>Extent of progress in multilateral efforts to control chemicals through:</p> <p>-Improved multilateral mechanisms and increased use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</p> <p>-Participation in OAS-CICAD control programs and success in developing and implementation of changes to the model regulations;</p> <p>-Support given by each country at each step of the international process to add phenylpropanolamine to Table I of the 1988 UN Convention (Vienna).</p>	<p>Mexico and the U.S. have cooperated actively in multilateral efforts for the design of mechanisms in this subject, both in OAS and in UN.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. have worked in coordination on a chemical reporting form. The USG is making use of the form. The GOM has already agreed on its use and is close to applying it.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. cooperated and played major roles in developing revisions to the OAS-CICAD model regulations on chemical control, adopted by the OAS General Assembly in June 1999.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. cooperated actively towards adding PPA to Table I of the Vienna Convention (1988).</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>11.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will ensure that they have in place effective laws, regulations, and administrative structures and practices to fully implement the penal and regulatory measures set forth in Articles 3, 12 and 13 of the UN Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna 1988), including effective measures with respect to chemicals on Table I & II of the Annex to the Convention.</p>	<p>In December 1997, the Mexican Congress passed a law that would bring Mexico into compliance with chemical control provisions of the 1988 UN Vienna Convention. The law covers essential chemicals as well as precursors; imposes a comprehensive system of controls that would register and regulate importers and exporters, distributors, manufacturers and transporters; and calls for creation of a large database.</p> <p>The comprehensive U.S. chemical control program dates to the 1988 passage of the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act. The law has been improved through amendments in 1993 and 1996. The U.S. is in substantial compliance with the 1988 UN Convention. The U.S. registers importers and exporters of List I chemicals; uses a 15-day advance notification system for imports and exports of regulated chemicals; and provides pre-export notice of all List I and, upon request, certain List II chemicals.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> Retaining sufficiently effective enforcement tools, including meaningful civil penalties, to ensure general compliance with domestic law.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Consolidating and retaining sufficiently effective enforcement tools including further development of administrative structures to fully implement their domestic law.</p> <p>Both countries will strive for significant seizures, investigations, prosecutions and other legal actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p>	<p>Whether sufficient effective enforcement tools, including meaningful civil penalties, are retained to ensure general compliance with the law.</p> <p>Number, extent and significance of seizures, investigations, prosecutions and other legal actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p> <p>Reduction in diversion and trafficking of precursor and essential chemicals in both countries.</p>	<p>The U.S. has retained sufficient civil enforcement tools, with 21 U.S.C. 842 remaining effective after a 1998 amendment.</p> <p>In December 1997, the Mexican Congress approved the Federal Law on Precursor and Essential Chemicals and Machinery for the Manufacture of Capsules, Tablets, and/or Pills. Likewise, the consolidation of the administrative structures for the full operation of the database is in progress. The Regulations for the Law were published in the Federation's Official Journal on September 15, 1999. The deviation of chemical precursors and essential chemical products are outlined in the Federal Penal Code from 1996. Also, these chemical substances are regulated by the sanitary legislation as psychotropic or toxic substances, given their characteristics.</p> <p>The U.S. is taking significant criminal, civil, and administrative actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p> <p>Mexico is conducting investigations on firms possibly involved in illegal activities.</p>

Alliance Point 11: Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
11.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will examine possible high technology material and technical assistance programs to enhance Mexican chemical detection capabilities.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.
11.7. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will examine the feasibility of providing assistance to improve Mexico's chemical detection capabilities.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.